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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG OF
THE VIENNA NURSERY
Established 1870
GEO. E. GALEENER, Prop.



This is a 10-year-old Winesap, the Old Reliable, That Never Fails to Bring in a Harvest of Big Red Apples.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS,
VINES AND SMALL FRUIT

VIENNA

ILLINOIS

INTRODUCTORY

The Vienna Nursery was established over 50 years ago. Have been doing business in the present location for 35 years.

We have enjoyed a prosperous and steady growth from year to year. This growth has not been due to bombastic advertisement and impossible promises. It has been due to our manner of management and the quality and reliability of our stock.

We do not try to grow a long list of varieties, but have taken only the tried and tested varieties; those that give results in this section of the country. We assure you that any of our varieties are bound to thrive and bear fruit if given fair attention.

We obtain new starts of our buds from bearing trees every few seasons, and see to it that no mixtures in varieties are made.

We do not claim to have the largest nursery in the country, and we do not desire to have the largest, but we do claim to have one of the best, and as large a one as it is possible to have and at the same time give it our personal attention.

Our prices are as low as possible to grow good stock and keep the standard up. We do not claim to sell cheaper than any other grower, but assure you our prices are as low as those of any reliable nurseryman in the country.

PRICES: We make our prices each season to suit the cost of propagating and growing of the same. Some seasons it costs more to grow stock, in which case we have to have a little more money, other seasons we get better stands and can afford to sell for less. Our prices are always printed on separate sheets and placed in the catalog. Should you not find the price list when receiving catalog, please notify us, and we will be glad to mail you the same.

INSPECTION: Our nursery is inspected by the state officials each year and certificate of inspection is placed on file at the nursery and copies are placed on each shipment.

PACKING: We exercise the greatest care in the digging and handling of stock and guarantee all shipments to reach destination in good condition.

SHIPPING SEASON: Usually begins in the fall about the first of November and continues until the ground freezes. In the spring about February 20th and continues until the last of April.

INFORMATION: We are always glad to help you in the planning of your orchard. The selection of varieties, or the planning and planting of your home grounds. Be free to call on us.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

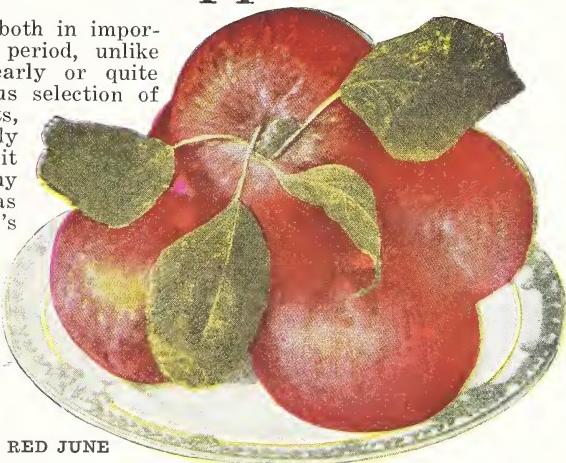
We sincerely thank those who have given us their orders in the past. In looking over our records we find many giving us their orders year after year, very many favoring us each year in succession, and we appreciate this fine showing of confidence in our Nursery Stock.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we are confident we shall continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

The Best Apples

The apple is the first fruit, both in importance and general culture. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extend nearly or quite through the year. By a judicious selection of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use. Its uses are many and of inestimable value. It has been said that "fruit is nature's own remedy." Many diseases are not known to free users of fruit. There is not a farm crop which on the average will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard. All of the varieties of apples we list here has been tested and tried and will produce successful crops. We offer only varieties that have proven a success in a commercial way throughout the middle Atlantic states. We have varieties from early to late and you can depend on any of them to produce.

RED JUNE



EARLY SUMMER VARIETY APPLES

RED JUNE—Size medium, very red; the flesh is white, tender, juicy and sub-acid. Very early. Ripens in June.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Tree is upright. A very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid and very good. An excellent cooking

sort. Can begin using by 20th of June and they will last until middle of July. Tree bears very young. A very popular market variety.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor, good cooker and shipper. Tree moderate, erect grower and a good bearer. Fruits very early, ripening in June.



RED DELICIOUS APPLES IN BEARING, 10 YEARS OLD

SUMMER APPLES (Continued)

BENONI—Medium, red, striped; very fine flavor. Ripens in August. A fine shipper and holds up well after picking.

SOUTH CAROLINA SUMMER—Red striped; rich flavor, good market sort. The tree is a very healthy and clean grower. This variety is about the same season as the Duchess of Oldenberg, but does not blotch like the Duchess.

GOLDEN SWEET—A large, handsome, pale yellow apple; fine and sweet. Ripens the first of August.

HORSE APPLE—Old fashion yellow Horse. Large, vigorous and upright grower. A fine cooking apple. Ripens the last of August.

EARLY FALL APPLES

GRIMES GOLDEN—Good size; very rich flavor; yellow, juicy, crisp. A fine drying and cooking apple as well as a fine market variety. Can be kept all through the winter if put in storage.

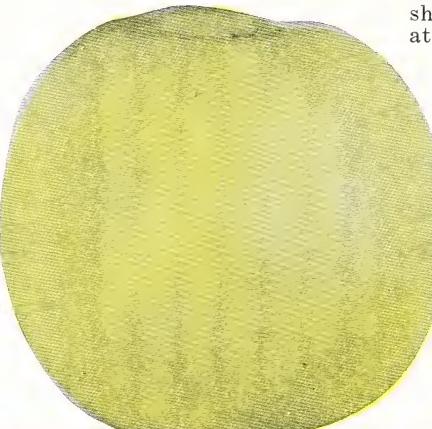
JONATHAN — Medium; red, beautiful; best quality. A good grower and a very fine eating apple as well as a high price market variety. Will keep all winter if put in storage.

RED DELICIOUS—One of the best of the good sorts. Large, somewhat conical; color a brilliant red,



STAYMAN'S WINESAP

shading to golden yellow at the tip; flesh white, sweet and slightly acid; very fragrant, fine grained and crisp. A good bearer. Tree a strong, vigorous grower. A high grade commercial apple.



GRIMES GOLDEN to eat by last of September. Will keep through the winter if on cold storage. There is not a better home garden variety.

KENNARD CHOICE—Dark red yellow meat, large size, showy; bears quite young. Quality good; a good commercial variety. Must be put on storage to go through the winter.

WINTER APPLES

INGRAM—Medium size, yellow covered with red; sub-acid, brisk, pleasant. Tree quick grower. Bears abundantly; not affected by dry weather or off year conditions. The best keeping apple on natural storage. They will keep sound through the winter in common cellar and be brisk and juicy in the spring.

WINESAP—The old favorite and standby. Good keeper, good cooker.



JONATHAN



WHITNEY CRAB—Color stripped and splashed with carmine; good bearer. August.

Selected Standard Pears

The growing of this valuable fruit both for home and market purposes cannot be too strongly urged. Pears are early to bear and for preserves they have no equal. The four varieties we list are really the worth while kinds.

DUCHESS—A large pear, late, good quality; bears young. A fine eating pear right from the tree.

KOONCE—Medium; yellow, with red cheek, originated in southern Illinois; largely planted for market sort. Can be picked green and will color up well in a few days; fine flavor, sweet. Tree vigorous, bearing large crops and seldom blights.

GARBER—Large; bright yellow, with red blush; flesh juicy and rich; a cross and better quality. Tree very productive and bears three years after planting.

WINTER APPLES (Continued)

BEN DAVIS—The old variety that always has a place. It always has a crop and keeps well. For those who like the Ben Davis, it is a profitable apple. Also there is always a place in the market for the Ben Davis.

ROME BEAUTY—Large and roundish, mostly covered with bright red or a pale yellow ground; flesh tender, very good. Good commercial apple and sells well.

YELLOW WINESAP—Color is golden and a good keeper. Supposed to be a seedling of the Grimes Golden; flesh solid, juicy, sweet, sub-acid. A very fine eating apple as well as a market variety.

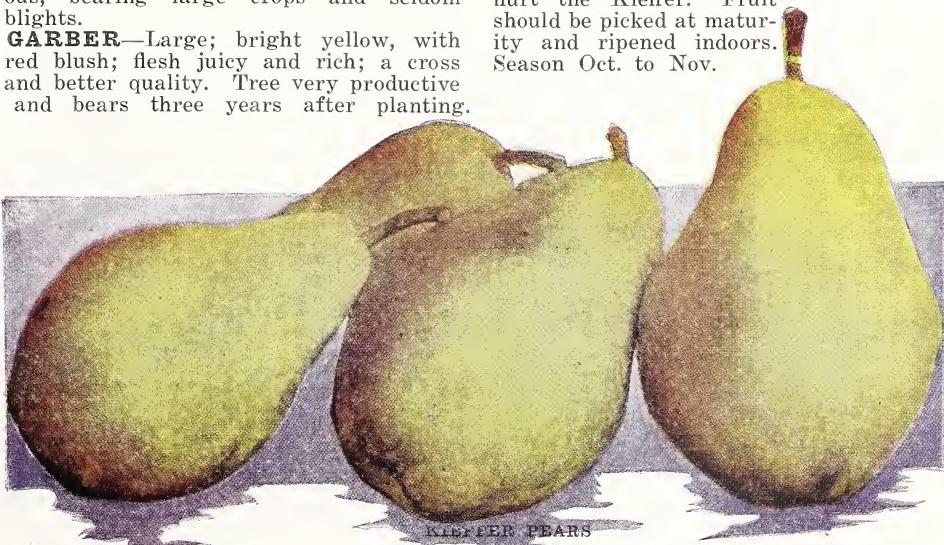
CRAB APPLES

GENERAL GRANT CRAB—Fruit is of a yellowish color and very good; sub-acid. Season about the first of August.

Selected Standard Pears

Good canning pear. Tree not subject to blight. Fruit ripens on the tree.

KIEFFER—This is the most popular pear grown for commercial use. Good size, rich color; tree vigorous and bears with the Kieffer, but two weeks earlier well. The blight does not hurt the Kieffer. Fruit should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors. Season Oct. to Nov.



KIEFFER PEARS

Peaches

To grow all kinds and varieties of peaches would be a task, so we have selected a few of the very best sorts that we know to be well adapted to this part of the country. Those that we have tested and tried and found to be good producers and the best varieties that can be selected. We have listed the sorts as they come in season, and you can select kinds from early to late, giving fruit continuously from last of May until October.

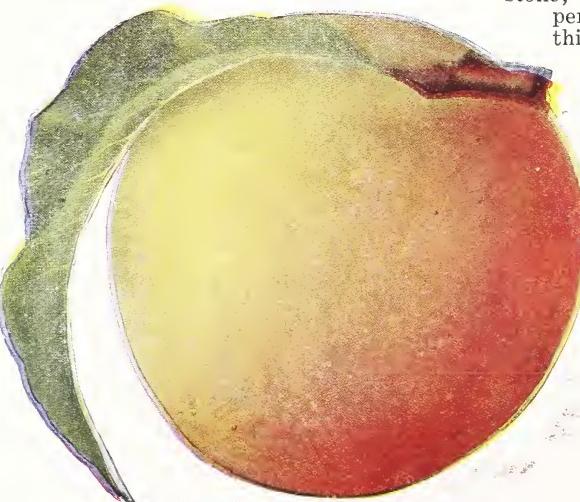
A well drained soil is best for the peach. Fairly good soil but not too rich. The flavor is a little better on not too rich a soil. A peach tree should be cut back well when planted, so that you can grow a low head. You must cut the tree off and grow a new top if you want to start your peach tree right. The peach will give you quicker results than most any other fruit tree, as you can have a bearing orchard from 3 to 4 years and get it large enough in that time to make it pay if properly taken care of.

FIRST SEASON PEACHES

NEVERFAIL—The earliest of peaches; earlier than the Mayflower. A large red peach of good quality. It withstands the cold better than most peaches and has hardly missed a year for 15 years.

MAYFLOWER—The next earliest peach. Red, medium size, good grower, thrifty and very productive. Hardly ever fails to have a crop. The fruit must be thinned to get good quality.

RED BIRD (Semi-cling)—Next season after Mayflower. Fruit good size; good shipping variety. Color red.



SALWAY (See Page 5)



SECOND SEASON PEACHES

SLAPPY—A yellow freestone. Ripens with the Early Elberta; a deep yellow and rich flavor. Good shipper.

EARLY ELBERTA—Ripens about 10 days before the Elberta. About the same kind of a peach as the Elberta. Yellow freestone. Good shipper.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white, fine flavor; good shipper. Freestone. Ripens before the Elberta.

CARMAN—Medium to large red freestone; very fine quality and a good shipper; heavy bearer; fruit must be thinned to insure good sized peach.

No other peach will equal it. Meat very juicy and tinted with red to the seed.

CHAMPION—Large and beautiful. Flavor delicious, sweet, rich, juicy; skin creamy white with red cheek. Freestone. It is very hardy and has withstood a temperature of 18 degrees below zero and produced a good crop. Season just before the Elberta. Last of July.

THIRD SEASON

INDIAN CLING—A peach that has red flesh to the seed. A fine variety for pickling. Season last of August. You should include some of this variety of peach in your order, especially for home use.

ELBERTA CLING—A yellow cling just after the Elberta; size large, juicy, good flavor; a fine canning peach and good bearer. We originated this variety from a seedling and are the only ones growing this particular type of yellow cling.

ELBERTA—The leader of all peaches. The greatest commercial variety on the market. Fifty per cent or more of all the peaches planted are Elberta. It will thrive where any peach can be grown. It is hardy and a uniform cropper. Large, yellow with red cheek; juicy. Freestone. Season medium, ripening about first to tenth of August.

J. H. HALE—A newer variety, much like the Elberta but is claimed to ship well and hang on the tree for a longer season than the Elberta. Yellow freestone; good quality. One of the foremost commercial varieties.

EDE—A variety very much like the Elberta, not quite so large but of better flavor and better for home use, as the quality is finer, not so coarse; sweet. Freestone. Yellow with a little red on one side. Flesh yellow. Season same as Elberta.

FOURTH SEASON PEACHES

STUMP THE WORLD—Very large and roundish; skin white with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Season September.



J. H. HALE

OLD MIXON CLING—A fine old variety, not so large but fine quality for canning; red skin and mixed red flesh. Season first of September.

HEATH CLING—The old standby in the cling. Large, white, very juicy and sweet. Season first to middle of September.

FIFTH SEASON PEACHES

SALWAY—A good size yellow peach; freestone. Much like the Elberta. Very juicy and sweet. Ripens late when most peaches are gone, coming in at a time when every one is hungry for a peach. Season middle to last of September.

OCTOBER CLING—A large yellow cling of fine flavor. Juicy, sweet and a good bearer; fine canning peach, coming in when all other peaches are gone. You can afford to plant a few trees extra of this variety and have some to sell, as everyone wants peaches after peaches are gone.

SUSQUAHANA or YELLOW OCTOBER FREESTONE—A very large yellow peach. Yellow meat, sweet, with red spots running through to the seed. Ripens first of October.



OCTOBER CLING

Add a few more peach trees to your collection this year. You will never be sorry when they begin to bear.

Choice Plums

The plum attains its perfection either on strong clay or well drained sandy loam. The Japan variety we list are all early bearers and will produce regularly.

ABUNDANCE—One of the best Japan varieties. Sweet, highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, juicy and tender. Ripens June and July.

BURBANK—Large, nearly round, cherry red, with thin lilac bloom. Flesh deep yellow, very sweet, of good quality. Latter than Abundance. Tree a vigorous grower and early bearer. The flesh is solid and can be peeled and cut off the seed like cling peaches. They do not cook up like the old fashion plums.

RED JUNE—Fruit medium size, bright red; one of the best of the early plums. A good bearer.

WICKSON—A Japan variety. Large heart shape, deep maroon red. Flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid; a good shipping plum.

DAMSON—The old fashioned blue Damson. Skin purple, covered with blue bloom. Flesh melting, juicy, rather tart. Ripens in September. Nothing better for preserves. Freestone.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—Medium large, yellow; late summer or early fall variety. Very juicy and sweet.



RED JUNE PLUM

WILD GOOSE—The most popular plum with some fruit growers; tree a vigorous, upright grower; fruit medium; color yellowish red; flesh yellow, juicy; flavor is good.

Apricots

A useful and delicious fruit. In quality and abundance is between the plum and the peach, combining the qualities of both. It ripens a month before the peach. Fine for canning and drying.

ALEXIS—Large to very large; yellow with red cheek; slightly acid but rich and luscious.

ALEXANDER—An immense bearer of good size, yellow flecked with red; fruit is sweet and delicious. Tree hardy and one of the best.

Quinces

The Quince is always in demand, although its commercial value has changed but little for many years. Quinces are largely used in cooking, canning and preserving, as they have a delicious flavor. It is a reliable cropper, and requires but little care. Yet the increased size of the fruit and the quality repay well for all the extra work given them.

CHAMPION—Very large and handsome. Flesh cooks as tender as an apple without hard spots. Flavor delicate. Bears abundantly.

ORANGE QUINCE—Large, roundish, somewhat irregular with a small and short neck at the base. Fine golden yellow flesh and excellent flavor. Season, October.



CHAMPION QUINCE

Cherries

There are few more desirable fruits than the cherry. They are being planted more and more each year and there is always a brisk demand on the market for good fruit. Aside from their fruit value, they make very ornamental trees for the lawn, especially the Heart and Biggereau varieties, which are strong, vigorous growers, with large glossy leaves, and open spreading heads.

Cherries thrive in most any dry or well-drained soil. The fruit is delicious whether eaten out of hand or preserved. No home garden is complete without a few cherry trees.

EARLY RICHMOND CHERRIES



EARLY RICHMOND or EARLY MAY—

This is one of the most valuable and popular cherries and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. This hardy cherry fruits on young trees soon after planting. It is the good old variety that yields such marvelous crops in the gardens. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters. Tree slender in growth, with a roundish, out-spreading head, exceedingly productive. Fruit is medium size, round and dark red. The flesh tender, juicy and sub-acid. Ripens in June.

GOLDEN CLUSTER SWEET—

A fine cherry that is very prolific. Grows in clusters and an annual bearer. The fruit is not extra large but is very sweet and good flavor. The only sweet cherry that has proven of good fruiting quality in this part of the country.

MONTMORENCY LARGE—This is the best of all the sour varieties of cherries. There is a greater demand on the market for this cherry than for any other. The trees are the cleanest and best growers and are less subject to disease, less affected by wet weather, and the best bearers of the best fruit of all other varieties. No matter how unfavorable the season may be, Montmorency can be depended upon for a full crop. The Montmorency is a good shipper, very attractive looking and always brings good prices. The canning factories are always calling for them by the hundreds of tons. The fruit is good sized, fine flavored and bright, clear, shining red. The flesh is of fine quality and sub-acid. Fruit ripens 10 days after Early Richmond.

COMPASS CHERRY or CHERRY PLUM as it is supposed to be crossed between the Rocky Mountain dwarf cherry and the native plum. It is an iron clad cherry, originated in Minnesota. A very heavy bearer and fruits young. If you want quick results plant the Compass Cherry.

MOST PROFIT PER ACRE IN FRUIT—PLANT AN ORCHARD NOW

With 50 apple trees on an acre of ground and each tree bearing three bushels of fruit you would harvest 150 bushels, which is more than twice as much wheat, oats or any other grain this same land will produce, and the market value of fruit is always as high or higher than grain. Plant an orchard and be sure of a crop every year.

Choice Currants



The currant is one of the most reliable of small fruits. They mature just before raspberries and can be used either raw or cooked.

POMONA—It is a beautiful, clear, bright almost transparent red, has but few and small seeds, is much less acid than any of the common sorts; is easily picked, hangs a long time after ripe.

CHEERRY—The largest of all the red currants. Plant very vigorous and productive.

Gooseberries

HOUGHTON—This is the best Gooseberry to give results. To bear fruit, it always comes up with a crop. The berries are medium size, turning to red when they ripen.

DOWNING—This is a large berry but a

shy bearer. It does not turn red when it ripens, but holds the green skin until it matures.



HOUGHTON

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This very desirable vegetable comes very early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes. A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart with the plants three feet distant. Set so that crowns are about

one inch below the surface. Top dress in fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

LINNAEUS—This is a very large variety, of fine quality; early and produces a fine, even product in cooking; one of the best of old varieties.



LINNAEUS RHUBARB

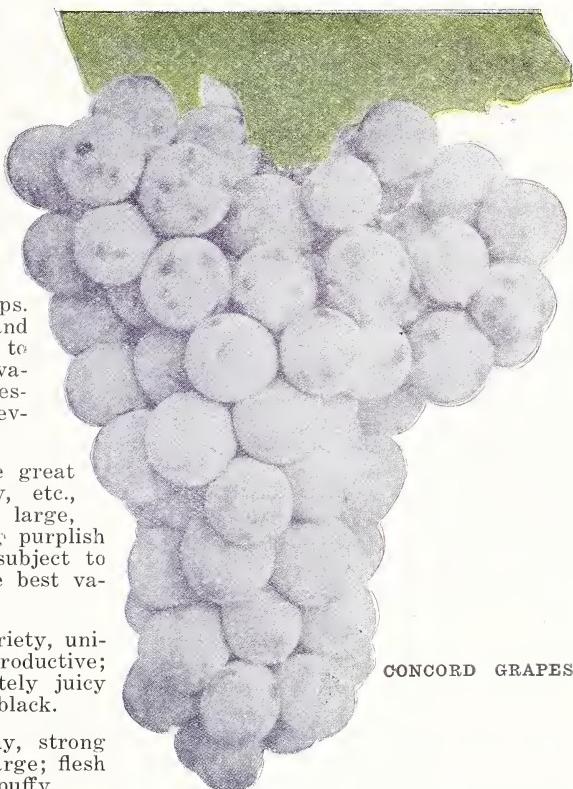
Grapes

Everybody should have a few grape vines in the home garden. They require very little cultivation, and returns are abundant. If space is limited they can be trained on fences, over doorways and arbors. They are especially desirable for planting in city lots or gardens. To grow for market they can be planted on hillsides that are unsuitable for other crops. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. By selecting varieties from early to late, successions of grapes can be had for several months of the year.

CATAWBA—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc., bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery-red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; where not subject to rot, holds its own as one of the best varieties.

CONCORD—A most popular variety, universally healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet; bunch large, nearly black.

IVE'S SEEDLING—Vine healthy, strong grower, fruit bunch medium to large; flesh sweet and juicy, but foxy and puffy.



CONCORD GRAPES

MOORE'S EARLY—Seedling of the Concord, combining the vigor, health and productiveness of Concord, and ten days earlier; in quality hardly to be distinguished from Concord. A valuable acquisition. Bunch is large, berries very large and black. **COTTAGE GRAPE** — A large black grape very sweet, good bearer and earlier than Concord. It is the same season as Moore's Early but a better grape. A good grower and a prolific variety. It has been tested and proven satisfactory for years.



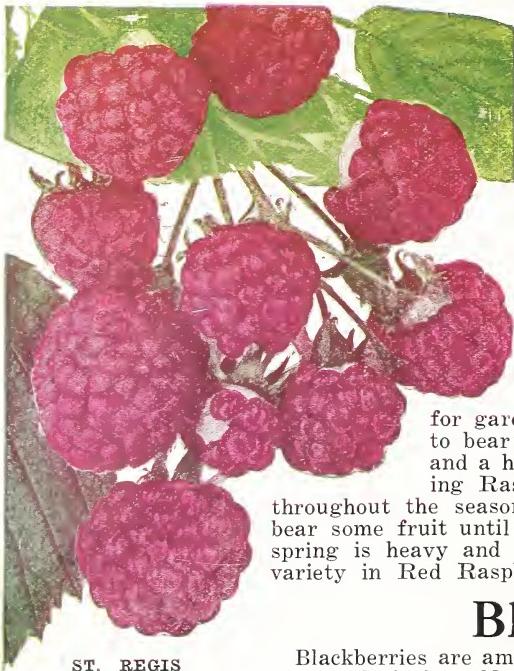
MOORE'S
EARLY

WHITE GRAPES

MOORE'S DIAMOND—The vine is a good grower, free from mildew, productive, bunches large and compact; color a yellowish green; berries juicy, tender, good.

NIAGARA—One of the leading white sorts; bunches large, shouldered, compact; berry large, yellowish-white, juicy, vinous and sprightly, skin is tough, making it a good shipper and market variety.

Do not neglect to plant some grape vines.

**ST. REGIS**

A liberal use of berries and other good fruit will save doctors' bills.

EARLY HARVEST—A variety of great promise; exceedingly early in ripening, and always reliable, canes are strong and upright in growth; berries sweet, and of the highest quality; bears abundantly.

SNYDER—Extremely hardy; enormously productive, medium size, no hard sour core, sweet and juicy. The leading variety where hardiness is the consideration; ripens early and lasts well.

ELDORADO—Very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste.

Dewberries

LUCRETIA—Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive. The fruit that ripens early is often one and one-half inches long and one inch in diameter, sweet and luscious throughout with no hard core. Ripens with the raspberries and lasts until the middle or last of July.

THORNLESS—A new variety. We have been growing this variety for the past three years. It is absolutely thornless in every way and produces a fair amount of dewberries. It is best trained up on trellis or wire.

Raspberries

Coming immediately after strawberries when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits. Raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use and in the field for market. Plant in good soil not less than 4 feet apart each way. Cut out the old and weak canes each year.

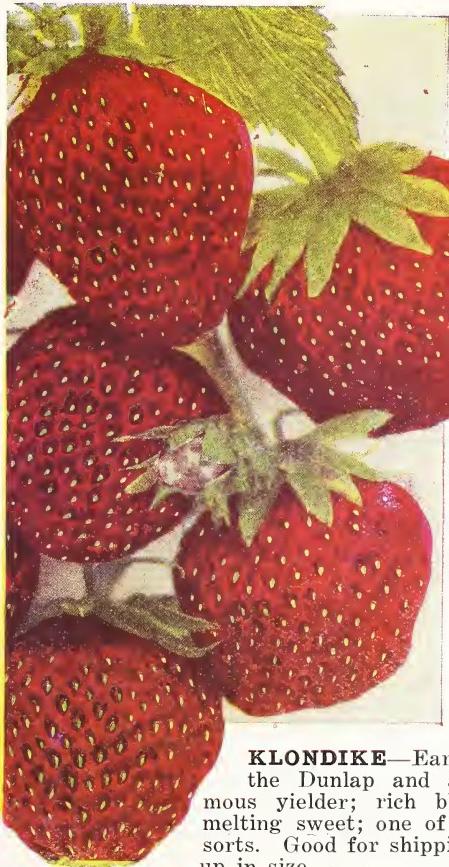
CUMBERLAND—In size and fruit is enormous, surpassing any other sort of the Black Raspberry.

ST. REGIS RED—A Red Raspberry for garden culture only, as it is most too soft to bear shipping. It is sweet and good flavor and a heavy bearer. It is called the Everbearing Raspberry as it will throw up new canes throughout the season and the new canes will continue to bear some fruit until frost. However, the first crop in the spring is heavy and the best crop. This is the best table variety in Red Raspberries.

Blackberries

Blackberries are among the best known and most valued of our small fruits. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome.

**EARLY HARVEST BLACKBERRY**



Strawberries

First of all the small fruits comes the beautiful, wholesome strawberry. Profits from its wise cultivation will satisfy any reasonable expectation. Plant in March and April in good soil deeply worked and well manured with leaf mold or wood ashes. Set fifteen inches apart in rows and rows four feet wide for field culture, and fifteen inches apart each way for garden culture. Keep most of the runners cut off and give clean cultivation until middle of August. After that time the grass will grow to furnish mulch for winter.

AROMA—In productiveness, large size, color, shape and quality it is unsurpassed. It is the one great market berry. A late variety but a little earlier than Gandy. A more perfectly shaped berry than Gandy and is sweeter.

GANDY—Large, light crimson; flesh of firm, good quality. Plants vigorous but should be planted on swamp or moist clay soils. A good shipper.

KLONDIKE—Earlier than the Dunlap and an enormous yielder; rich blood red, melting sweet; one of the best sorts. Good for shipping. Hold up in size.

DUNLAP—Fruit medium to large; a good grower; regular in form and deep red; an excellent quality. Ripens between the Klondike and Aroma.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING—One of the best everbearing varieties. The new runner plants produce a nice lot of berries of good quality. The berries are sweet and a very fine flavor, of good color and appearance. Must have clean culture all summer to keep it bearing well.

Asparagus

This delicious and healthy vegetable is to be found in every garden. Nothing can more easily be grown and no plant gives so healthful food for such a little outlay. Set in fall or spring with the crown of the plant about three inches below the surface of the ground; ten to twelve inches by two feet apart. A bed once made will last for years if properly attended to and well manured.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A standard variety, well known as a valuable market and garden sort.

Add to the beauty of your home by planting more shade trees and shrubbery.



CONOVER'S COLOSSAL

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS



A DESIRABLE LITTLE HOME

As the country grows in age and wealth, the realization of the need for beautifying the grounds that surround the home become more general. We are beginning to see that well-kept and attractive grounds add very much not only to our own satisfaction, but to the actual value of the place. Large grounds may be planted according to some prearranged plan with large trees and shrubs. If the grounds are smaller, the smaller shrubs, and especially vines and roses, can be used to good advantage. The value of vacant lots is often largely increased by beautifying them with a wise planting of trees and shrubs.

HOW TO PLANT—A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of any place, so do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. Trees should be planted along a drive or in groups or lines according to a definite and well-arranged plan. The small shrubs and roses should be planted in beds where they can be well cultivated and pruned, so as to produce the finest results. An unsightly object may often be concealed by careful planting of trees, shrubs or vines.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING—Dig the hole somewhat larger than is necessary to hold the tree or plant, and then fill in with good rich earth. Cut off all the bruised or broken roots back to the sound wood, cut back the top and side branches to correspond with the roots.

WHAT TO PLANT—Plant only the best. Poor stock is high at any price, good stock is worth a good price. To meet the increasing demand in this line, we have added largely to our stock of ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and roses in the last few years. No pains have been spared to produce the best specimens, and we offer now a good assortment of strictly choice stock of such varieties as are suitable for this section of the country.

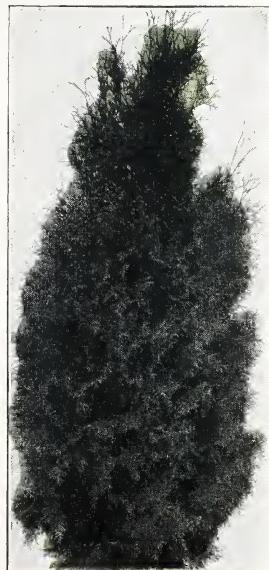
THE TIME TO ORDER IS WHEN YOU RECEIVE THIS CATALOGUE

Evergreens

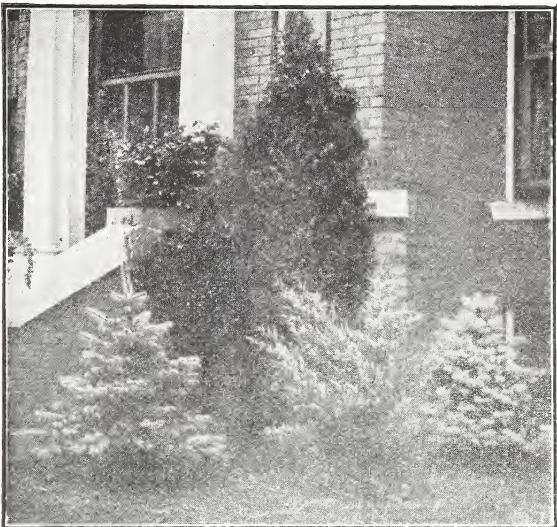
Without the evergreen the home is lacking that one thing that makes it complete. The cold winter days are never so dreary when one can glance out and see that stately green tree that brings cheer to the gloomy feeling.

ARBORVITAE, AMERICAN—A small tree of close, vigorous growth, with peculiar, flat foliage. It grows narrow and of a pyramidal shape, and is thoroughly hardy, thriving well in this section of the country. Exceedingly handsome in spring, when the branches are tipped with the bright green spring growth. Holds its color well in winter and is one of the best of the Arborvitae for producing immediate effect.

PYRAMIDAL AR-BORVITAE—A densely branched variety forming a perfect column; holds its shape without trimming or pruning, hardy and will succeed anywhere the American Arborvitae does. A very ornamental type. Both the American and Pyramidal Arborvitae are



PYRAMIDAL AR-BORVITAE



FOUNDATION PLANTING OF SPRUCE AND ARBORVITAE extensively for planting in window boxes and for porch tubs, also for foundation planting in landscape effect.



NORWAY SPRUCE

NORWAY SPRUCE—A handsome, lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably attractive with its rich green foliage that lasts throughout the winter. As it acquires age its long pendulous branches bend gracefully toward the ground.



AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—A very symmetrical growing evergreen with a very bluish foliage that contrasts handsomely with other varieties. Very attractive when used as specimens on a lawn or can be grouped together with other evergreens where its foliage adds a touch of color.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE—Is very similar to the Colorado Blue Spruce but its color is not so blue. A hardy and good sturdy grower.

DECIDUOUS TREES

We do not try to grow a full line of shade trees in our nursery, but have selected a few of the most deserving and popular. Trees that are planted upon your lawn will last longer than the house itself, and have a constantly growing value. Often they can be planted in a group in one corner of the grounds, making a cool and inviting retreat for children, animals and birds as well as for grown up folks.

SOFT or SILVER MAPLE—This is one of the fastest growing trees known and attains great height and spread, so it is deservedly popular, especially because it soon offers delightful shade.

NORWAY MAPLE (Spreading)—Of rounded form, foliage large and dark green. Slow growing but it does not require pruning and is worth waiting for to obtain its beauty. For parks and boulevards it has no equal. Holds its leaves well until frost, which causes them to change to some of the most beautiful colors of the rainbow.

SUGAR MAPLE—The common sugar maple is slow growing but it reaches large and majestic size and height. Often planted between soft maples which are later cut out.



NORWAY MAPLE



SOFT OR SILVER MAPLE

LOMBARDY POPLAR—A very tall and graceful tree, often attaining a height of 100 feet. It is splendid for backgrounds or borders as its tall and spiry form makes it invaluable for landscape gardening. Makes a beautiful specimen tree.

JAPAN WALNUT—A fast growing nut tree that bears an abundance of nuts in clusters of from 5 to 9 which are larger than our common hickory nuts. Trees begin producing fruit early, often bearing in 5 to 6 years. The leaves are of enormous size and a beautiful shade of green. Taken as a whole there are few trees that can produce a profitable fruit while at the same time add their beauty to a lawn or park. For those who desire something unique, the Japan Walnut will answer their most exacting wishes.

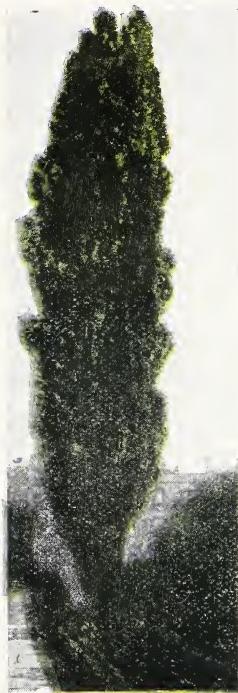
DECIDUOUS TREES (Continued)

PECAN SEEDLINGS—We grow pecans from selected nuts gathered from this section of the country and are of the best kinds to stand the northern climate, as the paper shell varieties winter kill in the north. In recent years the planting of Pecan trees has increased rapidly and today there are nearly as many planted each year as any other variety.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—Is a quick grower and begins bearing fruit in large quantities early, rarely going through a year without producing a good crop of fruit. Berries last from May until the middle of July. It will attract birds from the cherry trees and is necessary to a full crop gathering of that fruit near your cherry orchard.

TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY—Perfectly hardy in summer and winter, withstanding both heat and cold, and grows naturally in a very graceful and ornamental form for landscape ornamentation.

CATALPA BUNGEII—(Umbrella Tree)—A remarkable dense and round headed lawn tree with large heart shaped, glossy leaves that is hardy and flourishes on all soils.



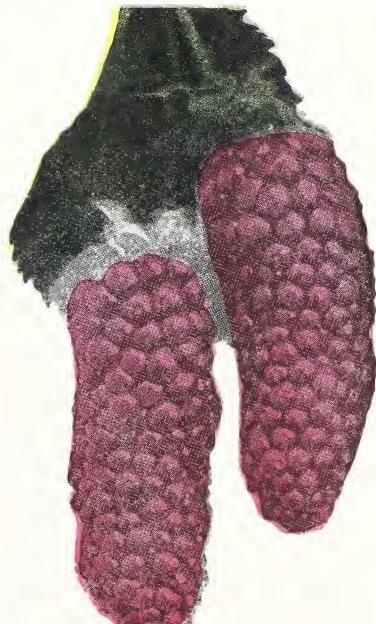
Lombardy Poplar



CATALPA BUNGEII



TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY



RUSSIAN MULBERRY



Ornamental Shrubs

This descriptive catalogue is put out to assist our customers in arriving at a decision as to what they want to plant in their grounds. It is hard to judge by the catalogue descriptions so we have illustrated in color as many shrubs as possible.

The principles of proper planting are not hard to master. The shrubs should be massed into corners and borders, and a selection made differing in height so that all of them can be seen and intermingle in effect, with their bloom coming at different seasons so that they are always interesting. You can easily choose this graduation from the lists referred to. Specimen shrubs should be planted sparingly, and with plenty of "elbow room" so that their beauty may be fully appreciated.

When shrubs get old and become unsightly or coarse they should be grubbed out and replaced by new ones of slender willowy growth. The modern practice is to allow about three feet for each shrub. The tendency is to crowd the shrubs for a denser, more pleasing effect. They will thrive just as well but require pruning from time to time. Landscape gardeners are generally planting a border of summer flowering perennials in front of each planting of shrubs to cover their stems, and also to carry the color attraction after the shrub itself has lost its flowers. The perennial that was once grown "in the flower garden" is now a legitimate part of every landscape planting.

One may have an "elegant house" but it is impossible to have a beautiful home that is not surrounded in some degree with the verdure of nature. No matter how substantial or how costly, no building is complete until it is set in a frame of God's own making. Many an old and unsightly building is made beautiful by the foliage and flowers with which it is surrounded.

No other investment possible for man to make will bring the pleasure that will spring into his heart at the sight of his home surrounded with lovely shrubs and trees, and in addition to its dividends of satisfaction such plantings have an economic value of as great proportion. Your new house may be all that you can ask for, the neatest on the street, but you must know that in a few years nicer and newer ones will overshadow it.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS---CONTINUED

ALTHEA (Double Rose of Sharon)—Unsurpassed by anything in the shrub line for freedom of bloom or range of color. Blooming from midsummer until frost when few shrubs are in bloom. The Althea is most handsome with its large camellia-like flowers of the most varied and beautiful shades. The blossoms can be cut for vase flowers. The white variety when cut in bunches look like the white carnation. It is in good effect wherever planted. Its ever flowering qualities will set off any planting where it is found. It can be cut back and kept to any size wanted. It will grow to be 10 feet tall if left alone. Nothing more beautiful than a hedge row of the Altheas in different color for a dividing line between two town lots. We make special prices for Althea in quantity. Write us for prices.

ALTHEA in colors as follows: Double white, double red, double purple, double pink.

ROSE OF SHARON—Old-fashioned Rose of Sharon with large single flowers in colors. This beautiful shrub grows to make a tree and blooms throughout the entire summer months. It is the old seedling sort of Rose of Sharon. Are very desirable for a tall screen where ugly and unsightly views can be hidden and lower growing shrubs will not answer this purpose. It is also less expensive than the Double Althea. When used for background plantings its tall growth and attractive flowers are a source of great pleasure.



ABELIA GRANDIFLORIA



ALTHEA, ROSE OF SHARON

ABELIA GRANDIFLORIA—The most satisfactory addition to the list of shrubs and hedge plants in years. Can be pruned flat or rounded on top. When planted singly or in groups will add a touch of beauty to the lawn all the year round. An evergreen shrub with dark green, glossy leaves, becoming bronze colored in winter.

Flowers are white, funnel shaped, tinged with pink; delicately sweet scented and borne in clusters from early spring until late autumn. You will be delighted with this shrub when used for hedging or borders when a permanent green foliage is wanted.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS---CONTINUED

FLOWERING CRAB (Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab)—Tree of medium size and covered in early spring with large beautiful flowers of a delicate pink color. Is very sweet scented and attractive, the flowers blooming in clusters, very much resembling small rose buds before they open, later developing a double flower that has the appearance of a pink rose. Very hardy and thrifty grower, blooming when young.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (Tartarian)—Pink flowering. This is a very hardy shrub, putting out green foliage early in the spring. The earliest shrub to leave out. It has red berries and a common honeysuckle flower, but grows in bush form. It is very sturdy and stands upright always. We furnish this variety for hedge as it makes a very hardy and thick hedge. Can be cut back and trimmed like the privet hedge. Plant two and one-half feet apart for hedge.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (Fragrantissima)—A tall growing bush honeysuckle growing 8 to 10 feet high and grows very quickly. It will make screen 4 feet high in two years from planting and is a very fine shrub to screen the back view from the front street, or to screen the chicken yard or barn lot from the lawn. We make a special price on this shrub in 100 or more lots. It is very hardy and easy to grow. Has a dark green foliage and the very first shrub to green up in the spring.

CALYCANTHUS or SWEET SCENTED SHRUB—Blooms in June and at intervals throughout the summer. The flowers are of a rare chocolate color with rich foliage. The wood and blossoms have a peculiarly agreeable flavor. Three to five feet when fully grown.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We will gladly furnish our customers with any information regarding the planting of shrubs for hedges or screens. When large quantities of plants are used we make special prices and prompt shipments. By giving us the distances to be covered or other measurements we will advise you as to the proper number of plants needed. Often plants are placed too close together or not far enough away from the building they are to hide and as a result the effect is not accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the customer. By availing yourself of this service when ordering stock you may save considerable disappointment later on when it is too late.



BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS---CONTINUED

CREPE MYRTLE—Well known old favorite. A glow of color. Light pink, water-

melon pink, purple, scarlet, red. It has a profusion of flowers from the middle of summer until frost. Needs a lot of water to keep it growing. It may be grown in bush or tree form. In the north it must be protected for a few years until well established. Everyone wants a Crepe Myrtle that sees one bloom.



CREPE MYRTLE

WEIGELIA EVA

RATHKA — A dark red flowering shrub coming into blossom just after the Spiraea Van Houtte. It has little bell shaped flowers of dark red. Very showy and one of the best shrubs for planting any place you would want a shrub to be. It can be trimmed or cut back at any time and kept the size desired. Will continue to blossom throughout the entire summer.

WEIGELIA ROSEA—This is one of the most popular of all the Weigelas. A tall growing, vigorous sort with deep pink flowers in the greatest abundance during June and more sparingly at intervals throughout the summer. About six feet high, with spreading habit; dark green foliage. A very beautiful shrub.

WEIGELIA VARIEGATED—Fine variegated foliage, the leaves being margined with creamy-white that lasts the entire season. A very beautiful and attractive

WEIGELIA HENDERSON—Almost white flowers, strong grower, good bloomer. Makes good contrast with the red and pink varieties.

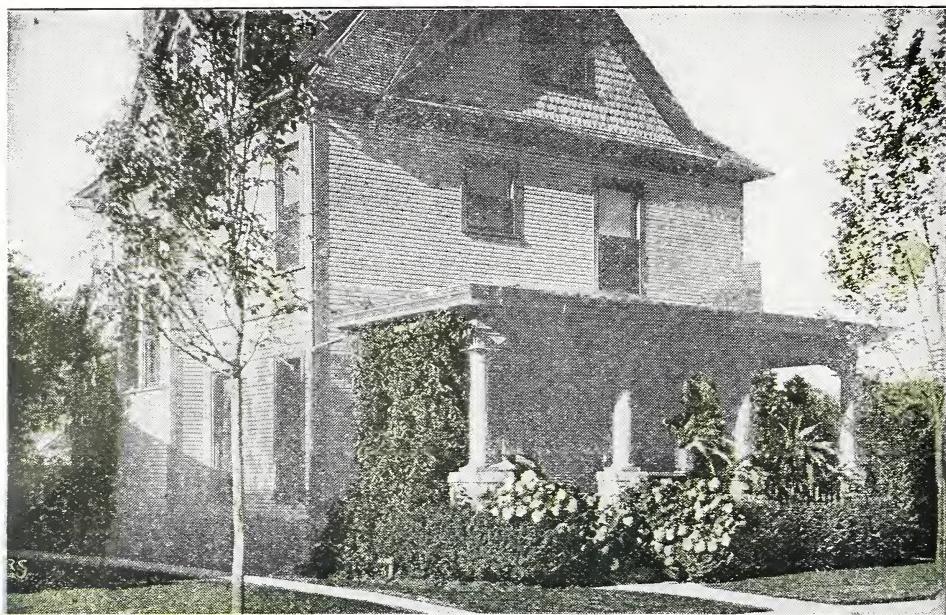
COMMON SNOWBALL

Everyone knows the common snowball, with its bank of white flowers in the spring. This is a standard shrub and is always used in most plantings as the time of flowering makes it welcome in the list.



WEIGELIA

shrub with its rose colored flowers. It is of a somewhat dwarf habit and is used effectively for contrastive purposes or as specimens.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS---CONTINUED

Only a very few dollars was spent on this planting and it added hundreds to the value of the place. Let us send you a few vines, a few Spireas, a few Barberries, Hydrangeas and improve your home in the same way. It does not take any extraordinary ability on the part of the home owner to add this pleasing touch of nature to his surroundings—anyone can accomplish this result.



DEUTZIA

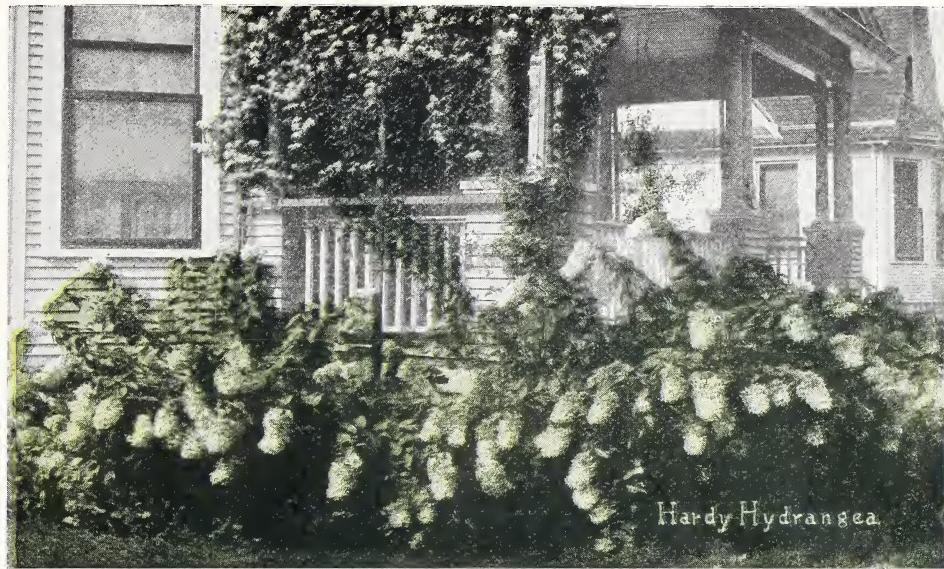
DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER

—Grows 6 to 8 feet high and blooms in early spring after the Weigelas. Large white double flowers; a distinct and valuable variety. This can be planted at the back of a clump of shrubs or next to the house or porch where a taller shrub is needed. The lower shrubs can be planted in front of it, making a good effect. It can be cut any time and kept in proper size as needed.

DEUTZIA FORTUNA—Something like the former Deutzia only that it does not grow so tall.

DEUTZIA CRENATA—Similar to Pride of Rochester except that the outer row of petals is a rosy purple. Very showy.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell) (Intermedia)—Grows 8 to 10 feet high with slender, arching branches. Foliage lustrous, dark green. Blooms very early in the spring before any of the Spireas and other shrubs. Some times before the snow is off the ground it will begin to bloom. One of the most showy shrubs in cultivation. Is used for clumping and foundation planting. Goes well with any of the other shrubs. Can be cut and kept to any size wanted.



HYDRANGEA G. G. AND CLEMATIS PANICULATA VINE

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS---CONTINUED

HILLS OF SNOW (Hydrangea)—This superb hydrangea is a variety of the hardy native species. A very prolific bloomer. A five-year-old plant has produced one hundred and twenty-six perfect blooms at one time. The color of the flower is pure white, snow-like. The flower clusters remain intact long after the leaves have fallen, and frequently throughout the following winter. This shrub can be planted around the porch or along the side of the house or mixed with any of the shrubs in a clump. It blooms early in the summer and the new shoots that come up in the spring will keep blooming until late in the summer. Is hardy and easy to grow.

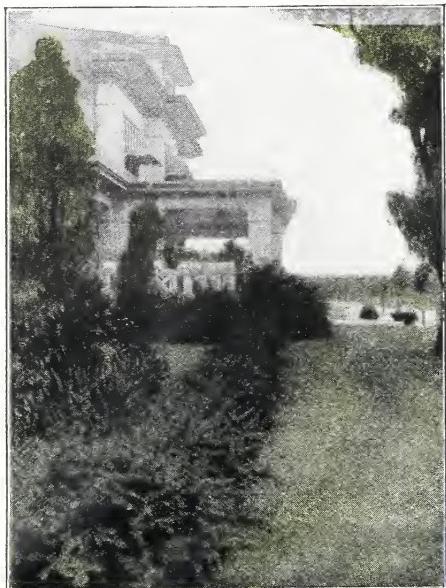
HYDRANGEA P. G.—One of the finest hardy shrubs in cultivation. The flower trusses are immense heads from nine to twelve inches in length and nearly as broad. Color pure white, afterward changing to deep pink as the season advances. It blooms early in July at a time when not many other flowers are in bloom and remains beautiful until frost. Hardy as a lilac bush. The plants we offer will bloom the first season. The Hills of Snow Hydrangea bloom first and the P. G. Hydrangea blooms several weeks later. Your collection of hydrangeas is incomplete without some of both of these varieties, which will year after year be a great source of pleasure.

To be assured of a prompt and complete shipment of the nursery stock you want it is essential that you order as early as possible. This will give us an opportunity to re-serve the various varieties for you and when the proper time comes for planting we will ship them. Sometimes late orders are received during the rush season and they are delayed several days.



HYDRANGEA, HILLS OF SNOW

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS. CONTINUED



JAPANESE BARBERRY HEDGE

JAPANESE BARBERRY—Very attractive, neat and dense in growth, yet graceful because of its drooping branches. It produces yellow flowers in the summer which are followed by scarlet fruit, borne in dense profusion on the long stems and clinging throughout most of the winter. The leaves color to scarlet and gold. This is a very attractive shrub for planting as single specimens on or about a lawn, or for planting in the corners nearby the house or porch or along the base of the wall to take away the bleak, barren effect of the wall. Barberry is not subject to rust. This shrub is used for hedge and can be trimmed at any time and kept any shape desired. For hedge plant about 2 feet apart in single rows. Grows to a height of about three or four feet and is extremely hardy, being immune from all plant diseases. We can highly recommend this wonderful shrub to our customers for effective hedges. Write us for special prices on large number of plants, or if contemplating the enclosure of a large tract of ground we will inform you of the correct amount required together with the price of same.

LILAC (Common Purple)—The lilacs are among the most popular and ornamental of the flowering shrubs, and no garden or park is complete without a collection of them. It is hardly necessary to go into a detailed description of this popular shrub because of its large acquaintance of flower lovers who have made it universally popular. Plants often attain a height of from 10 to 15 feet, but do not bloom as profusely as when kept trimmed to a smaller bush form. The flowers come in the early summer in clusters on well-formed spikes and are purple color and very fragrant. A free bloomer.

LILAC (Common White)—A hardy sort very similar to the purple variety except that the blooms are white. Very beautiful shrub with foliage of a dark green that lasts the entire summer. Attractive as specimen planting or when used as a screen or background. The lilac needs very little attention and will thrive on nearly any kind of soil. However, a little cultivation now and then will be rewarded by more and larger clusters of flowers.



PURPLE LILAC BUSH

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS---CONTINUED

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell) See Page 2



WHITE SNOWBERRY

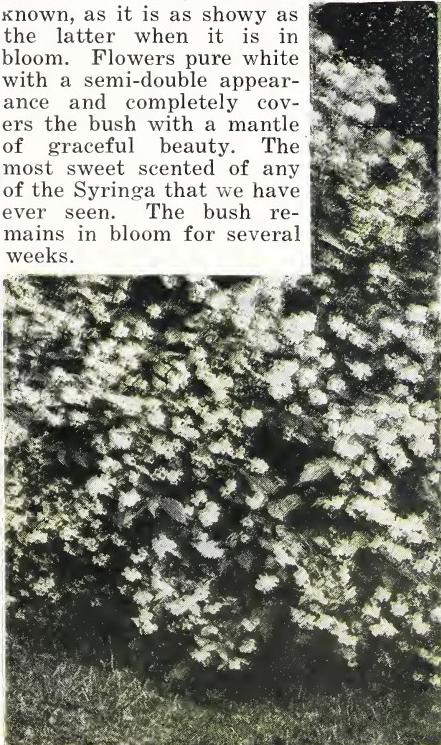
SNOWBERRY, RED (Red Fruited or Indian Currant)—A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, flowers and small fruit. Fruit purple and hangs all winter.

SNOWBERRY, WHITE—A well known shrub with small pink flowers and large, white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter. A dense green foliage. Can be planted well with other shrubs. You will want some of this beautiful shrub to give a pleasing contrast to your planting.

SYRINGA, PHILADELPHUS (The Common Mock Orange)—Grows 8 to 10 feet high with upright or arching branches; foliage is bright green. Blossoms in May with quantities of creamy white flowers.

SYRINGA, VIRGINIAL—A new variety with us. It is a double flowering Syringa and very sweet scented. Foliage very much like the common mock orange.

SYRINGA, BOUQUET BLANC—The newest and best of the Syringas. Bound to rank with the Spirea Van Houtte when it becomes known, as it is as showy as the latter when it is in bloom. Flowers pure white with a semi-double appearance and completely covers the bush with a mantle of graceful beauty. The most sweet scented of any of the Syringa that we have ever seen. The bush remains in bloom for several weeks.



SYRINGA (Mock Orange)



SPIREA VAN HOUTTE

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS---CONTINUED

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—A new crimson flowered variety; one of the most beautiful of dwarf flowering shrubs. It makes a low, compact bush 15 to 18 inches high and is covered nearly the whole growing season with deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy. It makes a fine compact plant for low clumps or for bedding purposes. Grown as a pot plant it is fine for house decoration.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE—A vigorous plant that sends up numerous slender shoots, which curve gracefully, and in many cases are literally covered with pure white flowers making the bush look like a snow drift. The shrub is very hardy, and if planted along close to the house or in front of the porch up close to the wall it can be trimmed at any time and kept to the size preferred. It can be planted as a hedge fence and kept trimmed back and made to grow thick like the Privet hedge. Probably no other variety of the Spirea family is more widely or universally planted than Van Houtte, and we can highly recommend it to our customers. We make a special rate for hedges of this kind and can furnish stock in any quantity.



SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS---CONTINUED



A Planting Using Spireas, Barberry, Weigelia and Deutzia

SPIREA BILLARDIA—Erect branches, crowned with narrow, dense spikes of rose colored flowers and continue to bloom nearly all the summer; very hardy. A good shrub for clumping or mixing in with the foundation or porch planting.

SPIREA ARGUTA—Grows about 3 to 5 feet with a feathery foliage forming a dense mass. Blossoms in the earliest of spring, which cover it like a mantle of snow. It blossoms before the Van Houtte. This is a hardy shrub.



SPIREA BILLARDIA

SPIREA THUNBERGII—This variety is almost like the Arguta, only that it does not grow so tall and has finer leaf and more slender branches. It is used for border planting, and planted in front of the taller growing shrubs when used for foundation planting. Has a white blossom and blooms early. Is very hardy.

SPIREA FROEBELLI—This is very much like the Anthony Waterer Spirea, only that it is not quite as red. It grows taller than the Waterer and is filled with blossom throughout the summer. It is a fine shrub to plant around the porch and close to the house where a tall shrub is not needed. Is very hardy and a rapid grower.

TAMARIX, AFRICANA—Tall, slender, upright growth with feathery, asparagus-like foliage. Beautiful green appearance. Brings pink flowers in racemes in May. A very fine shrub to mix with any planting; hardy. Can be trimmed or cut back at any time and kept any size wanted.

Spirea, almost without exception, is the most popular shrub planted today. It has the advantage of being extremely hardy, rarely if ever freezing out, and one of the first shrubs to come forth in flower, covering its slender, graceful branches with a mass of bloom. Soil and climate does not affect the Spirea to any great extent, it being a thrifty plant in any part of the country.



CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE

Hedges

CALIFORNIA PRIVET — The well known variety. Vigorous and hardy; deep glossy green; useful for hedges and borders, also for individual plants. It can be trimmed any shape and will grow to be 10 feet high if not kept cut back. By cutting back the branches it will thicken and form a dense hedge with the appearance of a solid green wall.

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET (North) — Very much in appearance like the California Privet only it is not so quick a growth, but will form a thick hedge like the latter with a little longer time. It is planted farther north where the California Privet does not stand the winters well.

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET (South) — This variety has a smaller leaf than the other privets and is slower to grow into a thick hedge but once grown it is very striking. It is planted mostly in the southern states, the lower halves of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri and farther south.

JAPANESE BARBERRY — A low spreading bush with small branches, covered with small, short thorns and in spring with small yellow flowers, succeeded by bright red berries. Foliage changes in autumn to shades of scarlet and gold. Makes a dense, thick hedge. Can be trimmed in any shape.

BUSH HONEY SUCKLE — A very hardy plant of quick growth with red berries and a honeysuckle bloom. It is the first plant to green up in the spring and holds its foliage well into the fall. It can be trimmed to any shape. One plant every two feet is sufficient for hedge.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE — This well known shrub can be used as a hedge and will grow quick and make a striking effect when in bloom, as it has the appearance of a bank of snow for days before the bloom sheds. They persist in living wherever you place them, their roundish leaves make a good foundation screen, and the fine drooping branches cover the stems for many years.

Roses of Quality

Roses are the most popular flowering plants grown, as either plants or flowers. They may be properly and effectively used for a great many purposes. Everyone should plant roses. There is no home, worthy of the name, where space could not be found for from ten to fifty rose bushes and there is no improvement that can be made at so small expense that will so quickly enhance the beauty, desirability and value of the property as a good rose planting.

Never was there such a wealth of roses for the amateur to choose from as now. They are being bred for the beauty of the plant form, as well as for the beauty of the flower. They are also bred for health, hardiness, freedom and continuity of bloom. As a result there are some wonderfully beautiful productions, both as to form and color, the latter ranging from pure white through all the shades of pink, red and yellow.

HYBRID PERPETUAL **CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY**—One



METEOR



LA FRANCE

of the finest roses known. A very general favorite on account of its long stems. This is not a rambler but a fast growing bush that will climb on the porch or trellis without rambling all over the

GENERAL JACK — Dark place.

red monthly bloomer; very highly perfumed. Hardy.

PAUL NEYRON — Hardy light pink; very large flowers and a good grower.

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY or FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI — Flowers large double white, Blooming the entire summer. Very hardy and fast grower. There is no other rose that will equal it of its kind.

LA FRANCE — Light pink; fragrant; everblooming.

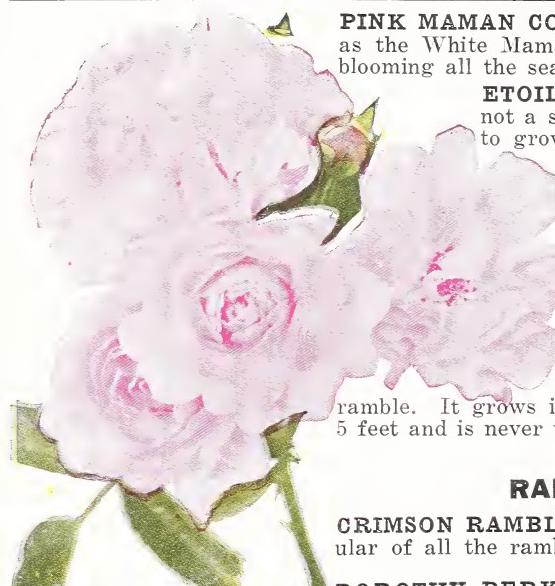
HYBRID TEAS

HELEN GOULD — Rosy crimson; a very fine bloomer all summer long.

KAISERINE A. VICTORIA — Creamy white; extra fine bloomer; good for cut flowers. A very pretty bud.

METEOR — Dark velvety red. A good bloomer throughout the summer. Hardy.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET — Strong grower, long stems, a free bloomer. Flowers tinged with pink.



DOROTHY PERKINS

PINK MAMAN COCHET—It is as good in every way as the White Maman, making beautiful pink buds and blooming all the season.

ETOILE DE LYON—Best yellow rose; not a strong grower as it blooms too much to grow fast.

SUNSET—Full finely rounded flowers; rich golden amber tinged and shaded ruddy copper; strong grower and prolific bloomer.

BABY RAMBLER BUSA ROSE—A rose that is always in bloom from early until frost. It is dark red, blooms in clusters; a showy plant to clump with other shrubs. Hardy. This rose does not ramble. It grows in bush form to the height of about 5 feet and is never without a flower during the summer.

RAMBLER ROSES

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The best known and most popular of all the rambler roses.

DOROTHY PERKINS—The new Pink Rambler with dark green foliage. Flowers blooming in clusters about the 30th of May. The foliage is clean and hardy. Very attractive for porch or trellis.

WHITE RAMBLER—Flowers are double and fragrant, remaining on the stem a long time. Good grower.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD or what is called the new Crimson Rambler. It is like the Crimson Rambler except that it shows everblooming tendencies, many new growths being terminated with a large cluster of flowers.

Hardy Bulbs

PEONIES—These are all showy, beautiful flowers, perfectly hardy, easy to cultivate. The most prominent colors are red, white and pink, which come early in the summer about the 30th of May. No garden is complete without peonies. Once planted they are always on hand, never fail to show up each season.

IRIS (German)—These plants have broad sword-like leaves and bloom profusely early in the spring. The flowers are showy and extend over a wide range of colors and shades and are fine for cut flowers.

HYACINTHS and TULIPS—Hardy bulbs that can be planted in beds and will come up each spring early and will furnish a fine display of blooms for weeks. Each year getting thicker.

Can be left in the ground all winter which makes it little trouble to look after them.

—Hyacinths—Double. Red, white and blue.

—Tulips—Double assorted colors.



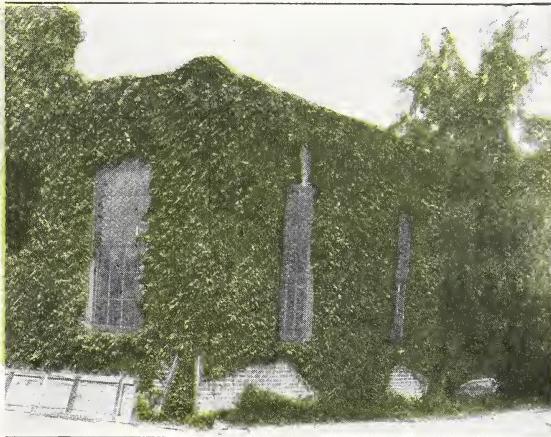
HYACINTHS

Hardy Climbing Vines

Hide that old fence or building with a beautiful vine. Thousands of unsightly objects can be transformed into the most pleasing sights by a very little time and trouble. Porches can be made inviting and attractive with vines and the shade is only one of the many features of these plants.

When planted in combination with shrubs their rich green and colored blooms are a source of great pleasure.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—Most beautiful and popular of the small flowering sorts. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy foliage. The



BOSTON IVY



WISTARIA

flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance.

CLEMATIS JACMANNII—This does not make so very much vine but has large, beautiful purple flowers 4 inches in diameter.

VIRGINIA CREEPER—The vine that covers the brick wall or the side of the house or porch in a very short time. A dark green vine giving a quick effect.

BOSTON IVY or JAPANESE IVY—Has a small leaf and clings well to anything. Grows down close to the wall with very fine tendrils clinging to any kind of structure.

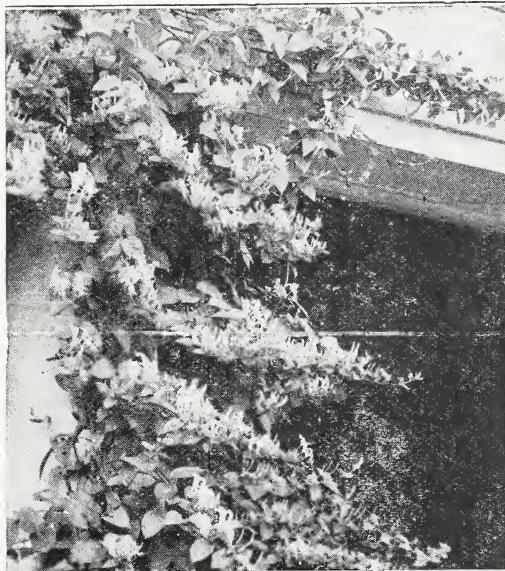
ENGLEMANN'S IVY—Like the Boston Ivy only that it has a larger leaf and stands out more from the wall. It makes a quicker growth. It will cling to brick and stone.

CHINESE WISTERIA—One of the best of the Wisterias. Rapid growing and elegant, attaining 1 to 20 feet in a season. Flowers a pale blue borne in long pendulous clusters in May and June.

HONEYSUCKLE (Hall's Japan)—A strong, vigorous vine with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; foliage remains green well into the winter. Very fragrant and covered with flowers almost the entire season.

SCARLET TRUMPET EVERBLOOMING HONEYSUCKLE—Dark red flowers, trumpet shape, blooming in clusters. It is red with flowers through the season. A good grower.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE—An attractive vine of rapid growth. Foliage is light green and the yellowish brown flowers are pipe shaped.



EVERBLOOMING HONEYSUCKLE



PLANTING OF BARBERRY, DEUTZIA, WEIGELIA AND SPIREA

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Asparagus	11	Maples	14
Arbor Vitae	13	Nut Trees	19
Blackberries	10	Order Sheets	31-32
Barberry	22	Ornamental Shrubs	16
Crab Apples	3	Ornamental Trees	14-15
Cherries	7	Peaches	4-5
Crepe Myrtle	19	Pears	3
Currants	8	Pecans	15
Calycanthus	18	Plums	6
Catalpa Bungeii	15	Poplar	14
Clematis	29	Privet	26
Dewberries	10	Peonies	28
Deutzia	20	Quinces	6
Evergreens	13	Raspberries	10
Flowering Crab	18	Rhubarb or Pie Plant	8
Forsythia	20	Roses	27-28
Grapes	9	Strawberries	11
Gooseberries	8	Spruce	13
Golden Glow	26	Snowball	19
Hyacinths	28	Syringa	23
Hydrangea	21	Spiraea	24-25
Honeysuckle Bush	18	Tamarix	25
Hardy Vines	29	Tulip Bulbs	28
Hardy Bulbs	28	Walnut, Japan	14
Hedge Plants	26	Wistaria	29
Iris	28	Weigelia	19

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Remittance should be made by postoffice or express money order, bank draft, or registered letter. Remittances sent in any other way are entirely at the owners risk.

While we use every care possible to have stock true to name it is agreed mutually between the purchaser and this company that our guarantee shall not make us liable for a sum greater than the original amount paid for stock.

METHOD FOR FINDING THE NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of feet for each plant or hill, which divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

VIENNA NURSERY

GEO. E. GALEENER, Prop.

VIENNA,

ILLINOIS

All remittances by Post Office or Express Order, Bank Draft and Registered Letter are at our risk. Do not send money in ordinary letters without registering; it is not safe. If you send private checks, add 15c to pay cost of exchange.

Name _____

Post Office

Express or Freight Office.....

County..... State..... Date..... 192.....

Amount Enclosed, \$..... Express Co..... Railroad.....

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, CARE OF STOCK

CARE OF STOCK ON ARRIVAL—Upon arrival of box or package place in a shed, barn or cellar away from sun, take off the cover and thoroughly wet down with water and allow it to stand twelve hours or over night before removing the stock. (Except Raspberry tips and Strawberry plants, which should be at once heeled in soil.) Then make ready a trench fourteen inches deep and as soon as stock is removed from the package heel it in this trench, giving the roots plenty of mellow soil, well pressed down with the feet. If soil is dry moisten it with water after heeling in; the trees are then ready for planting and should only be taken out as needed. If trees or plants are very dry or shriveled at once bury them, root, body and branches, in very moist soil, well pressed down, and leave them "o" four to six days, when they will be found as plump and fresh as when first dug. If frozen, no water should be applied, but they should at once be buried in earth until all frost is out, and they will not be injured.

SOIL—Should be high and well drained, either natural or artificial, by means of tile drainage. Low land continually saturated with water will not do. It must be deeply plowed and in perfect condition. Never plant fruit trees in sod. The land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat or potatoes. If poor, manure thoroughly or plow in heavy crops of clover before hand. In the fall give the land a covering of rye, clover or vetches to be plowed under early in the following spring. If any crops are grown in the young orchard let it always be a hoed crop and plant nothing nearer than four feet each side of the tree. If you want trees to grow well, be vigorous and strong, you must give them plenty of food and good cultivation until August 1st, when all cultivation should cease, to allow new wood to thoroughly ripen up before cold weather, which it will not do if kept growing by cultivation after that date.

PRUNING—Is most important. In digging, more or less roots are lost of necessity. The top then must be cut back to even up for loss of roots. Leave only four or five branches and cut these back to four or five buds.

PEACHES—Are best trimmed to a whip or nearly so, and cut back to not more than 3 or 4 feet high. Remove all broken roots and branches and with a sharp knife cut the ends of the roots back to clean, healthy wood. This helps to start root growth. Fibers occupy the relation to the roots that leaves do to the branches. They die and are succeeded by another lot yearly, and are of no more value to the roots than dead leaves would be to the branches. Hence you want plenty of large and small hard and clean roots, and the less fibers the better.

PLANTING—Make holes plenty large, so as not to crowd the roots. Use surface soil for filling in, and plant as firm as possible, pressing soil well down with the feet. See that roots are well spread out and soil firmly around them—don't hurry the job—DO IT WELL—and success is certain. After planting, each tree should be well mulched for two or three feet out with coarse manure. This prevents drying and is better than watering. The trees should not be long exposed to sun and air. Never put any manure in the holes with the roots, it causes decay.

CULTIVATION—We don't believe in allowing orchards to sod. You can't expect to get a paying crop without cultivation. Cultivate the orchard and keep it cultivated up to August 1st. The finest and most productive orchards we have ever seen are cultivated every ten days or two weeks during spring. The best fertilizer for a young orchard is a green crop plowed in every spring, or liberal manuring until trees are well grown and begin to fruit, after that, wood ashes, or potash, with an occasional green crop plowed in, are better than barnyard manure and will supply all that is needed.

YOUNG, HEALTHY STOCK is much superior to old, or very large trees. One or two-year-old trees are more apt to live, are easier handled and can be trimmed or shaped to any desired form, and will outstrip older stock in growth. Practical fruit growers always plant young trees.

DISTANCES BETWEEN TREES AND PLANTS

Apple—From 25 to 35 feet each way.

Peach, Plum, Pear and Cherry—From 20 to 25 feet each way.

Grapes—Rows from 8 to 10 feet apart and from 4 to 6 feet in the row.

Blackberries—From 6 to 7 feet apart, and 3 feet apart in the row.

Raspberries—About 6 feet by 4 feet.

Strawberry plants—Rows 3½ feet and 12 to 18 inches in the row.

EARLY
RICHMOND

MONTMORENCY